

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6188

一八八八年九月廿六日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1877.

四百四十六
九月廿七日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING

NOTICES OF FIRMS

ARRIVALS.
September 25, CHINAMAN, Built ship, 1,384
Shrewsbury, Cardiff 3rd June, Coal
WISER & CO.

September 25, SINDH, French str., 1,903,
Nomedien, Shanghai 23rd Sept., Mail
and General Messengers, Mart
TIME.

September 26, TAIWAN, British str., 408, M.
Young, Foochow 21st Sept., Amoy
24th, and Swatow 25th, General D.
LAPEAIK & CO.

September 26, THINE, French str., 1,036, de
Girard, Yokohama 21st Sept., Mail and
General -MESSAGERS MAR
TIME.

September 26, TAIWAN, British str., 408, M.
Young, Foochow 21st Sept., Amoy
24th, and Swatow 25th, General D.
LAPEAIK & CO.

September 26, THINE, French str., 1,036, de
Girard, Yokohama 21st Sept., Mail and
General -MESSAGERS MAR
TIME.

September 26, YANGTSE, British str., 752,
E. Schulte, Shanghai 23rd Sept., Gener
AL SIEMSEN & CO.

September 26, HOUSSA, Chinese str., 793,
Lemon, Canton 26th September, Gener
AL C. M. S. CO.

September 26, THON KRAMON, Shan bark,
474, O. W. Verratti, Newchow 19th
September, Betius -SIMPSON & CO.

September 26, THINE, Chinese gun
boat from Canton.

September 26, HUMBOON, Ger. bark, 380,
A. F. Stoll, Newchow 7th September,
Beams - SCHILLER & CO.

September 26, SOPHIE, German bark, 210,
H. Binge, Keelung 22nd Sept., Coals
D. LAPEAIK & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,

Hongkong, Chinese steamer for Shanghai
Rotterdam, Dutch bark, for Cape St. James

Nerua, British steamer, for East Coast

Antipodes, British bark, for Newchow

Maid Maru, British bark, for Nagasaki

DEPARTURES.

September 26, YANGTSE, British steamer,
for Canton.

September 26, TWILIGHT, British ship, for
Singapore.

September 26, NINGPO, British steamer, for
Shanghai.

September 26, GLANZENBERGER, British
bark, for Newchow.

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PASSENGERS.

ABRAHAM.

For TURE, str., from Yokohama.

For Hongkong - Major Hislopson, Messrs.
Thompson, Cutty, Acock, and Chinnow. For
Marseilles - Messrs. G. Nelson and Thynny.

STICK, str., from Shanghai.

For Hongkong - Mr. Ayala and 1 Chinese.

For Singapore - Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Christie,
Mr. Williams, Mr. J. R. Christie, Mr. J. R. Christie,
Mr. J. R. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Christie,
Mr. and Mrs. Knopf, Miss Peters, Messrs. Cot
Williamson, Clarendon and Head and servant,
Por Zulian, str., from East Coast.

Messrs. Nelsen, Head, Elwell, and Dr. E.
Perera, 7 Europeans, deck, and 20 Chinese.

For Yangtze, str., from Shanghai -
2 Europeans, deck, and 58 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

For Hongkong, str., for Shanghai -
50 Chinese.

For Newchow, str., for East Coast -
3 Cabins and 150 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The French steamship Souda reports left
Shanghai on 23rd September, and had fresh
N.E. winds throughout.

The German brig Sophie reports left Kee
lung on 23rd September, and had strong Nor
therly winds.

The German bark Humber reports left New
chow on 24th September, and had strong N.E.
and Easterly winds and all the passage.

The French steamship Tiber reports left Yo
kohama on 21st September, and had moderate
N.E. winds the most of the passage.

The British steamship Yangtze reports left
Shanghai on 23rd September, and had strong
N.E. winds throughout.

The British steamship Yangtze reports left
Shanghai on 23rd September at 1.30 am, and
had heavy N.E. winds to Hongkong, where it
arrived at 8 a.m. on the 26th.

The Steamer bark Thon Kramon reports left
Newchow on 19th September, and had variable
Northerly winds till about 10 a.m. running
from the north along the coast. In the fore
Channel, after which moderate winds till arrival

The British ship Ulsterman reports left Ca
riff on 3rd June. Crossed the line on 8th July
passed the meridian of the Cape on 5th August
arrived Antwerp on 10th September. For
Singapore - Mr. G. Nelson, Mr. Christie,
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

There were 3,200 French officers killed or missing off on account of wounds in the war with Germany seven years ago.

The number of subalterns in Militia regiments is to be increased. Instead of allowing one each per company and two supernumeraries per regiment there will in future be three to each two batteries or companies.

The *Corse d'Artillerie* is expected shortly at Berlin to present himself to the 1st Brandenburg Regiment of Ulans, of which he has been appointed colonel by the Emperor of Germany.

Very full news from Rome, on excellent authority, that the formation of a fortified camp in the immediate vicinity of the capital is to be proceeded with at once in order to guard the city against the possibility of capture by a coup d'état.

It has been found necessary to extend the period of study fixed upon for the examination of the Royal Artillery who are undergoing the advanced class course. The term originally determined upon was eighteen months, a period now increased to two years.

Archduke Joseph and William Rogers have just died in one of the Lawrence Sharpe's almshouses, Rugby. Dusched was eighty-five years of age, and had been a private in the 73rd Regiment of Foot. He was with his regiment throughout the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo received severe wounds.

What can be more ludicrous than a review of Austro-Hungarian troops? asked the *Whitstable Standard*. The author of the article, a man of some education and William Rogers, has just died in one of the Lawrence Sharpe's almshouses, Rugby. Dusched was eighty-five years of age, and had been a private in the 73rd Regiment of Foot. He was with his regiment throughout the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo received severe wounds.

Should not the public steps taken in the matter immediately after the Cardinal's death, and since that time, reflect the intense interest which the Vatican has manifested in the disposal of his remains?—The *Times* adds that the subject should never be mentioned in his presence, his refusal because they also contain political detail it would not be convenient to publish, and has ordered the documents to be put away among the secret archives of the Vatican.

It is well known that Cardinal Antillon recognises that power of fascination he had over many women to make use of some as political agents and as means of carrying on correspondence with both Italian and foreign statesmen, and however, as to whether the Countess Lamberti is the daughter of the Cardinal or not—upon that point there has been no question—but as to how far efforts should be made to hush the scandal up. Upon the one hand, the Cardinal's enemies, and he may have sought to exaggerate the matter, by calling attention to the other, the sympathies of rank have brought their influence to bear, but in vain upon the Antillon family to induce them to compromise their mother and avoid a public trial. It is stated that the Counts' Antillon went to the Pope and told him, "Hollies they were ready to do his will, but not to submit to what they considered to be an attempt at extortion." It is said that Cardinal Simonis is greatly annoyed by the trial, and did all in his power to prevent it.

The Countess Lamberti's lawyers, in order to prove that she was devoids of avoiding publicity, and prepared to acknowledge the Cardinal's name, provided her claims were fairly considered, have published the following letter written by her to the Counts on the 26th of November last, three weeks after the Cardinal's death.—

November 26th, 1876.—Sir,—

Signor Count Antillon.—The regard due to the venerable memory of the late Cardinal Antillon, my father, restrains me from the performance of any act which might throw an unflattering shadow upon him; but at the same time, my duty as a mother, and as a widow, compels me to speak, as far as the interests of my husband and myself allow. I have no other reason than to appeal to your conscience and feelings of delicacy, for you certainly cannot forget how much you owe to the memory of my poor father. That I have rights capable of being maintained before the courts of law, together with the right to apply for the admittance of my son to the law, I have no doubt, but I should consider myself failing in my duty, if I did not exhaust every means of avoiding the publicity and scandal which the solemnity of a trial would certainly produce.

It is for this reason that I permit myself to write to your Lordships, being unwilling to assume in the face of the numerous friends who have been kind to us, the responsibility which must fall upon his heirs if they close their ears to my private appeal—I make it avail, therefore, to be informed with whom I must trust for, as I hope, the amicable settlement of a question of so exceptional a character. Unless that a refusal to come now to an understanding may result in remorseful consequences.—Expressing the sense of my obligations, I remain,

Louisa MARCONI LAMBERTINI.

This letter was registered at the notary's, and a copy sent to each of the brothers.

The Adm. Defence Committee, which has been sitting at Simla, is reported by a contemporary to have come to the following conclusions, which are estimated to cost £180,000.—Earl Tarzay, Maritz, and Flint Island are to be fortified, with an armament of three 35-ton guns behind shields, and four ten-inch guns, the rest of armament being left to the Admiralty on the spot. The fort is to be considered as an absolute necessity for any works on Port Island at present.

The Volunteer Artillery meeting at Shrewsbury was brought to a close on the 16th August, when the inspecting officer, whilst expressing great satisfaction at the general result of the meeting, pointed out several minor defects in the manipulation of the guns, arising from inexperience, which affected the safety of the shooting. He expressed an anxious desire, however, from what he had seen that the volunteers, if necessary, could send a large and effective body of men to our coast defences.

A transport corps is to be organised for service at the Cape of Good Hope, and it is understood that Captain De Vos, of the Army Service Corps, will be immediately sent out, with seventy men, and a party of engineers, to take charge of the movements. In selecting Captain De Vos, the War Department has been guided by the great experience of that officer in transport duty, and his special aptitude for the work, which in the present condition of affairs at the Cape, is expected to be of very important character.

It is all but decided to create a new appointment, that of Director of Ordnance Stores, and Supply Officer, to be held by M. W. H. Gorson, C.E., at present in charge of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, whose services will be retained. Mr. Gorson has been so exceptionally valuable an official that it is felt he could ill be spared, and as his retirement under the age limitation rule would have to take place next year, this plan has been devised for retaining him for a few years longer in the service.

The travelling carriages for the little mountain gun, technically known as the rifled muzzle-loading 7-pounder steel gun of 150 lbs, have been specially ordered for the Colonial Government of the Gold Coast. The portability of the carriage is an arrangement by which the wheels and axles can be readily removed, and the gun brought into action without them, the carriage being secured by a pair of long iron bars, which are folded up underneath, when not in use. The weight of the carriage and wheels complete is 24 cwt., and provision is made for carrying it through the bush by oxen men's shoulders.

A German military paper very severely criticises the instructions recently issued by the French Minister of War concerning the carrying of fully packed knapsacks by the infantry. According to these, the knapsack must be carried by the Lyonnaise soldiers, and not by the men, as by the English, except such of them as belong to an academic period of arms. These latter will remain in what used to be the Lyonnaise Room along with other specimens of archaic sculpture which will be collected there. The principal objects in the new room will be the friezes, statues, columns, and other architectural members of the old Nervous Room, which will be reconstructed, as the old Lyonnaise Room, in which the structure of wood is imitated in the marble. The Lyonnaise Room, which before was so greatly crowded that some of its most interesting sculptures were practically lost to visitors, will now be relieved to an agreeable extent, while the statues and friezes of the Nervous monument will be removed for a few years longer in the service.

The travelling carriages for the little mountain gun, technically known as the rifled muzzle-loading 7-pounder steel gun of 150 lbs, have been specially ordered for the Colonial Government of the Gold Coast. The portability of the carriage is an arrangement by which the wheels and axles can be readily removed, and the gun brought into action without them, the carriage being secured by a pair of long iron bars, which are folded up underneath, when not in use. The weight of the carriage and wheels complete is 24 cwt., and provision is made for carrying it through the bush by oxen men's shoulders.

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EXTRACTS.

BABY COLLINS.

His heart is like his face.
How only happy children sing.
Of innocence and grace.And with sun and moon and star,
To him are bright and clear.
And God's good Angels are not far,
But always very near.O you! heads whose knee of night
He feels the soft caress.
And whisper, kneeling, robed in white,
Lord Jesus, "top and blesse!"O won! whose love his charmed song,
(As in the Father's sight).
To fill that heart's unsealed page,
What will you strive to write?

J. R. Bartram.

A LONG NIGHT.

(At August, 1877.)
"In the Strangers' Gallery two persons remained
throughout the entire debate—that is to say, from
early on Tuesday evening to the afternoon of yester-
day—(Daily Paper).Twenty-six hours we sat on a bench,
Twenty-six hours we sat;
We saw'd a bit, and we ached a bit,
But we didn't care for that.Moh went out and men came back,
And said things wise and clever;
Some went up and got up again,
But we sat on for ever.Two were—ay, only two;
But with ear enough for six;
We asked for the seats—we got the seats,
And to things that we got we stuck.

—July.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

The commercial traveller is a good re-
putation. He is generally liked for his good
company and his ready wit. He pays flying
visits, as it were, hither and thither. His
visit soon ends, but he is always re-welcomed.A hard, busy life, full of change, of vic-
triums of fortune, running over a "journey
with the speed almost of an express train"—
a man who must be, like Paul, "all things to
all men," who must not be too hard with one
customer nor too easy with another—must
put his time to each customer, and yet
please all—who must obtain his orders at
his accounts pleasantly, as though he were
converting a favour, and yet must satisfy the
hungry loggers in the "office" at the city.The few brief weeks of his home enjoyment
rarely pass away, and he is off again on
another journey—varying in detail, but still
with the same necessary ease, energy, pluck,
and perseverance, gathering orders, and
day by day, materially helping the building
up of gigantic trading firms. Few of our
largest city houses will begrudge the just
tribute due to the efforts of the commercial
traveller in the growth of their business; in-
deed, many of the heads of the largest firms
began their commercial prosperity in the
vocation. Still although some may rise long
and hard battle with life, by reason of the
many changes in the business relationships
and the great risks of accidents and illness.

—Worshipers and Drapers Journal.

THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

Hungary, it is well known, though ruled
by the Emperor of Austria, is a separate
kingdom, with an ancient constitution, and
independent jurisdiction. The Emperor is
crowned at Pesth as King of Hungary, and
when that ceremony takes place he takes his
stand on a mound of earth gathered from all
parts of the kingdom, and therefore, riding
round the hill, he points the sword of St
Stephen to the four points of the compass in
token of his determination to defend Hungary
from all assaults. For a long time theAustrian court laboured hard, to deprive
Hungary of its ancient privileges, and com-
pete to become an ordinary part of the em-
pire. How gallantly the Hungarians resisted
this policy is matter of history. It may be
doubted, however, whether this resistance
would have come to much but for the battle
of Sadowa. It appeared at that time to
Count Beust and other advisers of the Em-
peror that in order to preserve the empire it
was necessary to make concessions which the
Hungarians demanded. Since that time the
old claims of the kingdom have been imple-
mented, and matters have gone on compara-
tively smoothly. Perhaps in some things
the patriotic spirit is carried too far. One
of the points for which the Hungarians
contended was the use of their native lan-
guage in schools, courts of law, and similar
places. The German had been so much
patronised that the Hungarian was in danger
of being elbowed out. Since the recent
changes the tables have been so completely
turned that the danger is now on the side of
the German. It may be doubted whether
it is wise to shelve the German, when its
literature is so much richer than the Hun-
garian; but after all, to a true nation its
"mother-tongue" must be very dear.

—Sunday Magazine.

DASHING EXPLOIT OF ENGLISH
CAVALRY.The most dashing feat performed during
the campaign in Flanders in 1794 was the
action of Villiers-en-Couche. The French
had intercepted the Emperor of Germany on
his way from Brussels to join the army. A
force of cavalry, of which the van was com-
posed of 136 officers and men of the 16th and
120th of the Leopold Hussars (Austrian), was sent
out to drive off the French. The latter were
found in force near Villiers-en-Couche. The
supports missed their way, and General O'Donnell,
notwithstanding that he had only 303 men
opposed to 10,000 of the enemy, determinedthe attack at all hazards in order to save the
Emperor. The 15th were ordered to attack in
front, and the Leopold Hussars to turn the
left flank. A strong body of skirmishers
attempted in vain to check the advance. On-
ward swept our men. The French Cavalry
now wheeled outward and broke, unmasking
a line of infantry and guns. Unparalleled
in dash, they sprang at a large square
composed of six battalions, and dispersed it. The French cavalry, who
had tried to rally in rear of the infantry, saw the 15th swooping down
on them and fled in wild confusion. The
Leopold Hussars also nobly performed their
part, and the foe was pursued till the guns
from Boussu and the appearance of a force
from that city caused the victors first to
halt and then retire. On their return the
were intercepted by some rallied French
infantry, but these were again ridden
through, notwithstanding a heavy fire of
musketry and cannon; and, the supports
having arrived, the audacious band got
clear off. The result of the fight was
1,200 of the enemy killed and wounded,
and three guns captured, and the safety of
the Emperor. The 15th lost out of 186 men
engaged, 17 men and 19 horses killed, 71
officers bayoneted through the body, 12 men
and 18 horses wounded. Of the eight
officers present, one was wounded, and
five had horses wounded under them.
For this exploit all the eight officers among
whom were Sir Robert Wilson received
from the Emperor a gold medal; and after-
wards were created Knights of the Order of
Maria Theresa. The words "Villiers-en-
Couche" are borne on the appointments of
this regiment. —The Gentleman's Magazine.

IRISH LEGENDS.

About the year 1670 there was a fine
young fellow living at a place called Querin
in the County Clare. He was brave and
strong and rich, for he had his own land and
his own house, and not one to lord it over
him. He was called the Kern of Querin.And many a time he would go out alone
to shoot the wild fowl at night along the lonely
strand, and sometimes cross over northward
to the broad east strand, about two miles
away, to find the wild geese.

One cold frosty November eve he was

watching for them, crouched down behind

the ruins of an old hut, when a loud splash-

ing noise attracted his attention. "It is the

wild geese," he thought, and raising his gun

waited in deathlike silence the approach of

his victims.

But presently he saw a dark mass moving

along the edge of the strand. And he knew

there were no wild geese near him. So he

watched and waited till the black mass came

closer, and then he distinctly perceived four

stout men carrying a bier on their shoulders,

on which lay a corpse covered with a white
cloth. For a moment they laid it down, apparently
to rest themselves, and the Kern instantly fired; on
which the four men ran away shrieking, and the corpse was left alone on the air, and the Kern, who seemed to be the king
amongst them all, led her down, followed by the
whole company. At the end of the stairs she came upon a large hall, all bright
and beautiful, and the table was covered with
gold and silver and light; and the wine
was poured out in golden cups for them to drink. When she sat down
she had her way to his own house. They
arrived half in silence. And for twelve
months did she remain with the Kern, never
tasting food or speaking word for all that
time. Just then a man passed close to
her and whispered:"Eat no food, and drink no wine, or you
will never reach your home again."

So she laid down the cup, and refused to

drink. On this they were angry, and a great
noise arose, and a fierce, dark man stood up,
and said—

"Whoever comes to us must drin' with us."

And he seized her arm, and held the wine
to her lips, so that the almost died of fright.
But at that moment a red-haired man came
up, and he took her by the hand and led
her out.

"You are safe for this time," he said.

"Take this herb, and hold it in your hand
till you reach home, and no one can harm you.""Yes," said a third, "on that night we
carried on a rich prize, the fair daughter of
O'Connor; but that clown, the Kern of
Querin, broke our spell and took her from us."Your little pleasure has had no end to
her, for she has neither eaten nor drunk
since we last met since she entered his
house."

And a second voice answered:

"Whatever we go I hope both luck will
be ours, we had this day twelvemonth.""Yes," said a third, "on that night we
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"The power we had over you is gone,"

and the fairies never troubled her more; but
it was long and long before the sound of the
fairy music left her ears who had danced
to that November night on the hillsides with
her fairy lover.

However, she kept the magic branch safely,

and the fairies never troubled her more; but
it was long and long before the sound of the
fairy music left her ears who had danced
to that November night on the hillsides with
her fairy lover.There was a man in Shunk Island who used
to cross over to Buffa to buy tobacco, but
when the weather was too rough for the boat
his ill-temper was as bad as the weather, and
he used to beat his wife, and fill all the things
about him. One day a man came to him
and said, "What will you give me if I go over
to Buffa?" he said, "and bring you the tobacco?"
He said, "I will give you nothing," said the other.
"Whatever way you go I can go also.""Then come with me to the shore," said
the first man, "and I'll show you how to get
across; but as only one can go, you must go
alone."And as they went down to the sea they
saw a great company of horsemen and ladies
galloping along with music and laughter.

"Spring up now on a horse and you will

get across," said the first man.

So the other springing up as he was told,
and in an instant they all jumped right
across the sea, and landed at Buffa. Then
he ran to buy the tobacco and was back
again in a minute, and found all the same
company by the sea shore. He sprang upon
a horse and they all jumped right into the
sea, but suddenly stopped midway between
the two islands, where there was a great rock
and beyond that they could not force the
horses to move. Then there was great dis-
quietude amongst them, and they called a
council."There is a mortal amongst us," they
said. "Let us drown him."And they carried the man up to the top of
the rock and cast him down; and when he
rose to the surface again they caught him by
the hair, and cried—

"Drown him! Drown him! We have

the power over life and death; he must be
drowned."And they were going to cast him down a
second time, when a red-haired man pleaded
for him, and carried him off with a strong
hand fast to shore.

"Now," said he, "you are safe, but mind

the fairies are watching you, and if ever again

you beat your poor good wife, and knock about

the spirit, you will die upon that rock as sure as
the rock itself."And he vanished. So from that time
forth the man was as weak as a mouse, for
he had a mortal in his body.

And when they gathered round the sea on the next

festival of Samhuin, or November eve, when
the dead walk, and the spirits of the earth
and air have power over mortals, whether
for good or evil.

The evil influence of the fairy glade does

not kill, but it throws the object into a dead-

like trance, in which the real body is carried off

to some fairy mansion, while the shadow of

the stolen form, young women remarkable

for beauty, young men, and handsome

children, are the chief victims of the fairy

stroke. The girls are waddled to fairy

chairs, and the young men to fairy queens;

and if the mortal children do not turn out

well they are sent back, and others carried off

in their place. It is sometimes possible, by

the spells of a powerful fairyman, to bring

back a living being from fairyland, but

it is quite helpless under the fairy spells.

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